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\*通信作者:张三 zhangsan@163.com

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Foundation Item: Item1, Item2, Item3

总结:矩阵/矢量用粗体,单字母变量用斜体,既是单字母变量,又是矩阵/矢量,用粗斜体

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- (6) 本刊一般用"×"或"·"表示乘法运算,不用"\*"("\*"一般表示卷积等运算,且要在式后说明;
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$$\begin{split} R_{t}\left(t_{m}\right) &\approx R_{T} + \left(\widehat{\boldsymbol{R}}_{T} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}_{p}\right) \\ &= R_{T} + u_{p} \sin\left(\beta + \omega t_{m}\right) + v_{p} \cos\left(\beta + \omega t_{m}\right) \end{split} \tag{1}$$

插图: 本刊插图要求作者提供可编辑的矢量图,如 emf, pdf, fig 或 eps, visio 等格式文件,没有文字的位图提供 600 dpi 的图文件。常用统计软件做的图可直接提供源文件,例如 excel, origin 等。将所有插图源文件(命名含图号,且与文中一致)整合到一个独立的压缩包,上传稿件系统!本刊自 2021 年始改为全彩印(版面费统一 500 元/页)。

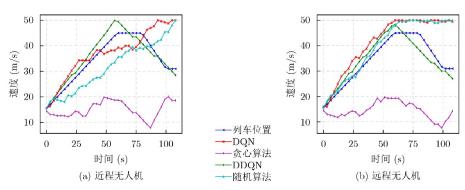


图1 不同资源分配算法下无人机与列车相对速度变化比较

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表达:图中参量要与正文格式(黑体/白体,正体/斜体)一致,子图有子图编号和子图题,坐标轴有单位的提供国际标准单位;

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**表格:** 本刊采用"三线表"的方式进行排版,如表 1 所示,表格布局要合理科学,一目了然。主要需要注意以下几点:

- (1) 表格中同类参数数值若为小数,则小数点后有效位数应保持一致。
- (2) 当表中单位相同时,只需在表题或首行首列标注即可。

表 1 在 SYSU-MM01 的 All-search 模式单镜头设置下实验结果(%)

方法	Rank-1	Rank-5	Rank-10	mAP
Baseline	47.5	-	86.2	47.7
${\bf Baseline+CLIP}$	60.2	80.2	87.8	56.1
Baseline+CLIP+MAGE	62.9	82.7	90.1	58.6

## 参考文献

(文献引用如果要引用本刊以往文章,最多不宜超过 2条;中文文献需给出对应英文,有 doi 信息请在尾处给出,会议论文要给出举办国家和城市,线上会议用[C/OL]表示,可以不给出举办地;文献中的国外作者,同样要姓前名后,姓全大写,名用缩写(大写首字母))

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SHAO Yanhua, ZHANG Duo, CHU Hongyu, et al. A Review of YOLO Object Detection Based on Deep Learning[J]. Journal of Electronics & Information Technology, 2022, 44(10): 3697-3708. doi: 10.11999/JEIT210790.

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附研究论文参考示例:

# A Decision-making Method for UAV Conflict Detection and Avoidance System

TANG Xinmin <sup>©</sup> LI Shuai <sup>©</sup> GU Junwei <sup>©</sup> GUAN Xiangmin <sup>®</sup>
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### Abstract:

Objective With the rapid increase in UAV numbers and the growing complexity of airspace environments, Detect-and-Avoid (DAA) technology has become essential for ensuring airspace safety. However, the existing Detection and Avoidance Alerting Logic for Unmanned Aircraft Systems (DAIDALUS) algorithm, while capable of providing basic avoidance strategies, has limitations in handling multi-aircraft conflicts and adapting to dynamic, complex environments. To address these challenges, integrating the DAIDALUS output strategies into the action space of a Markov Decision Process (MDP) model has emerged as a promising approach. By incorporating an MDP framework and designing effective reward functions, it is possible to enhance the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of avoidance strategies while maintaining airspace safety, thereby better meeting the needs of complex airspaces. This research offers an intelligent solution for UAV avoidance in multi-aircraft cooperative environments and provides theoretical support for the coordinated management of shared airspace between UAVs and manned aircraft.

Methods The guidance logic of the DAIDALUS algorithm dynamically calculates the UAV's collision avoidance strategy based on the current state space. These strategies are then used as the action space in an MDP model to achieve autonomous collision avoidance in complex flight environments. The state space in the MDP model includes parameters such as the UAV's position, speed, and heading angle, along with dynamic factors like the relative position and speed of other aircraft or potential threats. The reward function is crucial for ensuring the UAV balances flight efficiency and safety during collision avoidance. It accounts for factors such as success rewards, collision penalties, proximity to target point rewards, and distance penalties to optimize decision-making. Additionally, the discount factor determines the weight of future rewards, balancing the importance of immediate versus future rewards. A lower discount factor typically emphasizes immediate rewards, leading to faster avoidance actions, while a higher discount factor encourages long-term flight safety and resource consumption.

Results and Discussions The DAIDALUS algorithm calculates the UAV's collision avoidance strategy based on the current state space, which then serves as the action space in the MDP model. By defining an appropriate reward function and state transition probabilities, the MDP model is established to explore the impact of different discount factors on collision avoidance. Simulation results show that the optimal flight strategy, calculated through value iteration, is represented by the red trajectory (Fig.7).

The UAV completes its flight in 203 steps, while the comparative experiment trajectory (Fig.8) consists of 279 steps, demonstrating a 27.2% improvement in efficiency. When the discount factor is set to 0.99 (Fig.9, Fig.10), the UAV selects a path that balances immediate and long-term safety, effectively avoiding potential collision risks. The airspace intrusion rate is 5.8% (Fig.11, Fig.12), with the closest distance between the threat aircraft and the UAV being 343 meters, which meets the safety requirements for UAV operations.

Conclusions This paper addresses the challenge of UAV collision avoidance in complex environments by integrating the DAIDALUS algorithm with a Markov Decision Process model. The proposed decision-making method enhances the DAIDALUS algorithm by using its guidance strategies as the action space in the MDP. The method is evaluated through multi-aircraft conflict simulations, and the results show that: (1) The proposed method improves efficiency by 27.2% over the DAIDALUS algorithm; (2) Long-term and short-term rewards are considered by selecting a discount factor of 0.99 based on the relationship between the discount factor and reward values at each time step; (3) In multi-aircraft conflict scenarios, the UAV effectively handles various conflicts and maintains a safe distance from threat aircraft, with a clear airspace intrusion rate of only 5.8%. However, this study only considers ideal perception capabilities, and real-world flight conditions, including sensor noise and environmental variability, should be accounted for in future work.

Key words: UAV systems, Detect-and-Avoid (DAA), Markov Decision Process (MDP), Reward function